WASHINGTON

VETO OF THE COLORADO BILL.

Thad Stevens' Reconstruction Bill Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Bebate in the House on Mr. Kelso's Impeachment Resolution.

Grant on the Floor of

The Ningara Skip Canal Bill.
is no authority for the statement that the Freeluid veto the Ningara Ship Canal bill. He has presend humanif against the proposed measure,

design and particularly appropriate for the tall windows of the White House. Many of the visitors were of the most distinguished persons now to the city, and there were also a large number of the distance of Washington. Among the distance of Washington. in the city, and there were also a large numer of the difference of Washington. Among the dignitaries and individuals of note present were Admiral Farragut, Secretary and Mrs. Browning and daughter, M. De Bodisco, Charge d'Affaires of Russia; Madame Roest de Limbourg, wife of the Netherlands Minister; Commodere L. M. Powell and wife, Senor F. Asta Buraoga, Chilean Charge d'Affaires, and wife; M. Garcia da Rosa, Charge d'Affaires ad intorim of Portugal, and wife; Mrs. General Grant and her father, Mr. T. Dent and Miss Virginia P. Grant, General and Mrs. R. P. Banks, General and Mrs. T. J. Wood, Rear iral Davis and wife, Hon. D. C. McRuer, of Califoren and wife; Miss Matthews; General Dent and Colonels erter and Babcock, of General Grant's staff, accompa-ted by ladies; Mrs. W. E. Chandler, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Senator, and Mrs. T. A. Hen-dricks, of Indians; General T. Kilby Smith, Mr. Wm, Paron, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; ex-Marshal J. D. Moorer, and General and Mrs. L. P. Graham.

Moses, and General and Mrs. L. P. Graham.

The Territorial Scheme.

We learn by telegraph from the South that a petition in being extensively circulated in Florida, which causes a great deal of excitement, praying that, in the event of Congress territorializing that State, the portion known as West Florida shall be annexed to the neighboring Territory of Alabama. A similar proposition was submitted to the people of Florida some years ago and rejected by a large majority.

Litate Chance for Female Suffrage.

The House of Representatives to-day, by refusing to sefer the bill of Mr. Noel, of Missouri, to a select committee of fee, have reiterated their preference for manheod soffrage and their unwillingness to extend the franchise to the opposite sex.

frunchise to the opposite sex.

The Financial Queetlem.

It is believed in well informed circles that the Secre tary of the Freaury lavors the proposition that has been before the committees of Congress for some time, to give in payment to National banks holding compound laterest motes as part of their legal reserve loan, certificates at a lower rate of interest equal to one, half of their required seem which reserve is now about two hundred millions , which reserve is now about two handred mi of dollars. These will be practically to the banks the mane as legal tenders, for they can demand legal tenders for them on ten days' notice.

for them on ten days' notice.

The Currency Bureau.

The various rumers circulated with reference to the printing bureau of the Treasury Department have their origin in the simple fact that the work has been stopped by the Secretary of the Treasury at the request of Mr. Clark, the Superintendent. A corps of experts are now engaged in counting the currency and securities in Mr. Clark's bureau to ascertain whether the amount which the on hand is now in his possession. This examchould be on hand is now in his possession. This exam-inamen has been in progress since last Tuesday. All reports or charges against the honesty and integrity of the superintendent of this bureau are thus far without foundation, as no discrepancy to warrant such a condu-

A statement made to the Senate Committee on Agri-enture by J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Agricultural Department, declares the annual consumption of un-scoured wool in the United States to be little more than Department, acctance the annual consumption of the good world wool in the United States to be little more than ene-third of the estimate made in the recent special revenue report. It makes the total weal supply of the four years of war, ending June 30, 1965, about 400,600,000 lbs.; of which 500,000,000 lbs. insported, and an equivalent of 226,000,000 lbs. introduced as manufactured wealens. It makes the actual consumption of the loyal States during the war 7 lbs. per capita instead of 45; lbs. prior to the war, showing are increase of 35 per cent from the warte of war and executy of cotton.

Difficulty of Collecting the Tax on Whickey. It is found impossible to collect the government tax on whickey under the present law, and it is suggested to about the detective force and impostors of distillation, and to tax the distiller so the running passoils of

of the still to be determined by the ector of the district. The law is im-

nel Hooper, Hon. Charles H. Winfield, Hon. Althon; on Treasury accounts, Hon. Roscoe Hon. Charles H. Winfield, Hon. Famuel

lestroyed by fire about two years ago.

Many visitors have expressed mentions want of attention paid to this valuable institute rustees of the Smithnonian. Fund and the Committee whose business it is to two it in a ion as to be a credit to the seat of the nation.

THIRTY-NIETH CONGRES SENATE

WASHINGTON, Jan.

S. Notices \$1,000 for care term in morniting for the Lifting army in East Termanane.

Nr. Lann, (rep.) of Ind., explained that Nelson recruiteds thousand men for the army at his own expense and at great risk to his life. He never held a commission in the army.

Mr. Gamm, step) of lows, thought the passage of this resolution would be a dangerous precedent. It was hard to tell how ment semilar cases might be presented, and how much it would cost to say every applicant a dollar a head for his recruits.

Mr. Lans caid Nelson has made sixteen trips over the mountains to get his regrets; into the army. When such mountains to get his regrets into the army.

a head for his recruits.

Mr. Lank said Naleon had made sixteen trips over the
mountains to get his recruits into the army. When such
another deserving call came up he would be willing to
consider it, but he had hears of none as yet.

Mr. Partunson, (dem.) of Tenn., said Mr. Nelson was a
faithful Ununist, and deserved more than the resolution
gave him. He lost two sons in battle, and he and two
other sons were discharged at the end of three years'
service. The joint resolution was passed.

morning hour, to call the States for bills, for references

By Mr. STARE, (rep.) of N. J.—Relative to the port of Camden, N. J.; which was referred to the Committee on

By Mr. Axcowa, (dem.) of Pa.—To regulate and fix the salary of the Consul at Hamburg; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also vo establish certain post roads in Pennsylvania; which was referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. Minley, (rop.) of Pa.—Explanatory of an act relating to revenue stamps on writs of process in Courts of record; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Weiner, (rep.) of Ohio—Providing a criminal code for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the District Committee.

By Mr. Truber, (dem.) of Ky.—A bill to repeal the tax on cotton and sugar; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Kriso, (rep.) of Mo.—A bill proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Kassov, (rop.) of Joss.—A bill to prevent unusual personal punishment being inflicted on persons convicted of crime. After debate is was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with leave te roport at any time.

By Mr. North, (rop.) of Mo.—To regulate the Suffrege

Committee on the Judiciary, with leave to report at any sime.

By Mr. Nozzz, (rep.) of Mo.—To regulate the Suffrage bill of the District of Columbia, by abolishing all disqualifications from voting on account of sex. Mr. Noell moved to rafer to the select commattee of five, but it was negatived, by a vote of 48 to 78. It was referred to the District Committee.

bill of the District of Columbia, by abolishing all disqualifications from voting on account of sex. Mr. Noell moved to refer to the select committee of five, but it was negatived, by a vote of 45 to 73. It was referred to the District Committee.

By Mr. Fangerana, (rep.) of Ind.—Directing all write and processes (assed from the United States, and the forms of write and pleadings, practice and procedure in the several States to be adopted in the course of the United States.

By Mr. Son, (rep.) of Ind.—To ald the Southern Alabama Orphan Asylum. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Boss, (dem.) of Ill.—To repeal se much of the act of the last session as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem four millions of leval tender Treasury notes per month. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill.—To repeal se much of the act of the last session as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury notes per month. Referred to the Committee on Surragasia in the District of Columbia, and to governed for the appointment of a Markhaif for the Describe of Columbia, and change the mode of his appointment. All of the above were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Burow, (rep.) of Onio, to suspend so much of the act to provide ways and means as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to retire or withdraw any part of the United States notes from ceneral circulation, except mutiated States notes, and making it unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to retire or withdraw any part of the United States notes from ceneral circulation, except mutiated states and any are referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The States and Territories having been called for bills the next business in order was the call of States for recolutions, under which call the resolution offered by Mr. Kelse on the 7th inst. came up, as follows:—

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing the fruits of the Victories galacid on the part of the republic during the late was a p

ty to report it should do so. It is House should evoid exciting to ect, for all these resolutions we

spon the subject, for all these resolutions were either for the benefit or injury of particular speculators. He hoped that the motion would be voted down.

Mr. Waysworm, (rep.) of Ill., was opposed to the House taking up any subject it would not go through with. This question having been brought before the House it must either go on with it or back right straight out of it in the most cowardly manner. If the Judiciary Committee was not prepared to go on with the investigation he were in favor of sending it to a select committee.

gation he were in favor of sending it to a select committee.

The morning hour having expired the resolution went over for another week.

Mr. MORRIEL, (rop.) of Vt., offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to examine into the condition of the Treasury of the United States, and particularly to inquire whether any of the obligations of the United States have been illegally or fraudulently made or issued, and whether the public luterests have been and are sufficiently protected, with power to send for persons and appears, to summon and examine witnessess and administer oaths, and to report at any time.

send for persons and papers, to summon and examine witnessess and administer oaths, and to report at any time.

Mr. Kasson stated that, having heard the report on which the resolution was founded, he had made inquiries and obtained information which he desired to lay before the House. He learned that a committee, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, was now engaged in the examination of the Frining Bureau of the Treasury Department; that that committee had been diligently at work for some time, with a view to discover supposed errors or alleged errors, and wors still engaged in it, but that as far as they had gone they had discovered but two sheets in the process of wetting down in excess of the proper humber, and that even that might be corrected by a deficiency in other packages not yet corrected. They were not printed, and therefore were of no value as yet. He also learned that they had not ascertained in a single case that a bond with a deplicate number had gone out of the department in any mode. They had ascertained rhat in a limited number of cases an erroneous number had by a disarrangement is the stamping machine been printed on some coupons. This, however, would not inute to the injury of the Treasury. The resolution was adopted.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

On the motion of Mr. Ellort, (rep.) of Mass., the President was reconsided to communicate at the second of the desire was reconsided to communicate at the reconstruction.

a disarrangement is the stamping machine been pristed on some coupons. This, however, would not inure to the injury of the Treasury. The resolution was adepted.

On the motion of Mr. Ellow, (rep.) of Mars., the President was requested to communicate all reports and information in his possession, not hitherto communicated, it reference to the New Orleans riok.

EXAMENSE OF THE PRESERT AND EXECUTIVE DEFARTMENTS TO BE APPOINTED.

Mr. Morriel, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the examination of the Treasury Department and other executive departments. It was read three times and then passed. The bill provides that immediately after its passage, and in December of each year thereafter, the President shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three citizens not holding any office under the government of the United States, eminent for integrity and ability, to make a full and thorough examination of the Treasury Department, and of such other departments as the provisions of the act may require, and to present duplicate reports to the President and to Congress in respect—first, to the receipt and disbursement of public money, including expenditures in the several executive departments; second, the actual amount of money is deposited or held; third, the amount of money is deposited or held; third, the amount of money is deposited or held; third, the amount of money to deposited with designations to secure the redemption of their currency; fifth, the manner of paying interest on the bonds of the United States, and the mode of maintaining and securing the same; fourth, the amount and description of bonds deposited in the Treasury by national banking associations to secure the redemption of their currency; fifth, the manner of paying interest on the bonds of the United States, and the modes, United States notes or recommendation affecting seasons the duplication and counterfeiting of deposite; sixth, the sale of gold, and the purchase and sale of bonds and other securities

he eighth amendment of the constitution of the University, so as to prevent the inflict on of unusual punishments on persons convicted of crime. After considerate discussion the bill was referred to the Judiciary loundities, with leave to report at any time.

BELEASE OF AN AMENING WITNESS.

On metion of Mr. Half, (rep.) of N. Y., the Sergeant-thank was directed to discharge from custody Mr.

at Arms was directed to discharge from cu Tracy, he having appeared and testified be Joint Committee on Retrenchment, and show had intended no disrespect to the House. FORT OFFICE CONTRACTORS IN TENNESSIES On motion of Mr. STOKES, (rep.) of Tenn., i master teneral was instructed to report the necessity to be paid ito Post Office contra-ting of January, 1861, when the State attempted cede.

he said.

The Synakus.—The remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania are out of order.

After considerable discussion the House come to a vote on the motion to refer the bill to the Reconstruction Committee; and it was so referred, by a vote of \$8 to 66. The democrate all voted in the affirmative.

At ten minutes past five the House adjourned.

VETO MESSAGE.

To THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I return to the Senate, in which house i bill entitled "An Act to admit the Statistic the Union," to which I cannot, comy sense of duty, give my approval. Wition of an additional section containing a on by Congressed by Congressed by Congressed for

ritory, taken in connection admission of the State, I seem clearly to indicate

the proposed enactment.

It might indeed be a subject of grave inquiry, and doubtless will result in such inquiry if this hill become a law, whether it does not attempt to exercise a power not conferred upon Congress by the total congress may and a new States for the purpose of admitted the time. It nowhere says that Congress may make new States for the purpose of admitted them into the Union of for any other purpose. And yet this bill is as clear an attempt to make the institutions as any in which the people themselves could engage. In view of this action of Congress the House of Representatives of the Territory have earnestly protested against being forced into the Union without first having the question submitted to the people. Nothing could be more reasonable than the position which they have not been committed as a committed on the protest of the submitted on the protest of sustaining. The following is a copy of the protest alluded to as officially transmitted to me:—

Whereas it is announced in the public prints that it is the intention of Congress to admit Colorado as a State into the Union; therefore.

Heavierd, by the mining as we do, the hat and only legal expression of public opinion on this question, we carrestly protest against the passage of a law admitting the state without first having has a wind the selection of the character of our government, which the selection of the character of our government; second, that we have not a sufficient population to accept the population of Colorado was not more than 30,000, and expressed the opinion that this union was a sufficient propulation of Colorado was not more than 30,000, and expressed the opinion that the sumber was entirely too small either to assume the responsibility or to enjoy the privileges of a State. It appears that previous to that time the Legislature, with a view to ascertain the exact condition of the Territory, had passed a law admitting to the population of Colorado was not more than 30,000, and expressed the opinion of the force and s